# CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN.

The Opening Day of the Fifty-Fifth's First Regular Session.

### READING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Crowds Witness the Proceedings in Both Houses-Floral Offerings Profuse-Sen ate's Session Brief-Incidents Attending the House's Convening-Both Adjourn Out of Respect For Dead Members

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- The regu-(ar session of the Fifty-fifth Congress began at noon Monday, when Vice-President Hobart, in the Senate, and Speaker Reed, in the House, called these respective bodies to order. As Congress was organized last March, the opening session was rather tame in comparison with the usual first day. Although the galleries were crowded in both Senate and House, there was not the rush as is generally the case when a new Congress assembles. The corridors were not crowded with hurrying spectators, for those who wanted to get in the gal-leries came early, secured good seats and contented themselves watching the scenes on the floor. The public galleries were filled, but those reserved for the executive

and diplomatic guests were empty.

The two houses after appointing committees to notify the President that Congress was in session took a recess until one was in session took a recess until one o'clock. Promptly at that hour the President's message was received and read. The reading was listened to with much closer interest than usual, and at times there were outbursts of applause for some of the more striking points.

#### MEETING OF THE SENATE. Vice-President Hobart Calls the Body to Order and Work Begins.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Chamber at the opening of the session was a veritable conservatory. The fioral display was unusually rich and beautiful, and the odor of flowers was heavy in the

Half an hour before the Senate convened the public and executive and reserved gal es were filled with spectators to witness

leries were filled with spectators to witness the opening of the session. The handsome costumes of the women added much to the brightness of the scene.

Vice-President Hobert called the Senate to order at noon, and announced the opening of the session with prayer by the Chaplain. The Chaplain spoke of the nation's heart hearting reverently by the bedtion's heart beating reverently by the bed side of the President's mother, and prayed for her "quiet and peaceful passage to the celestial world." The roll of Senators was then called, and seventy-seven responded, showing the absence of only twelve. The usual committees to notify the

President and the House that the Senate President and the House that the Senate was in session were then appointed, after which a recess was taken. At 1.30 the Senate reconvened and immediately the President's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the President's Assistant Secretary. The reading of the message was concluded at 2.50. The document was ordered printed for the year of the Senate.

cluded at 2.50. The document was ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Walthall then announced the death of his colleague, Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, and offered the usual resolution of condolence with the dead Senator's family. This was adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

#### THE HOUSE ASSEMBLES. Speaker Reed Starts the Proceedings With a New Gavel.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Hall of Representatives presented an animated appearance long before the hour of moon arrived. The surrounding corridors were filled with jestifing, moving crowds, and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries which overlooked the floor were black with people.

mining representation of a huge gavel, in red and white carnations, stood upon the Speaker's table. Many members also were remembered with floral offerings from admiring friends and the chamber looked a bower of roses. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat and wearing a red tie, pushed through the green baize doors from the lobby and ascended

the rostrum. One crack of the gavel subdued the din on the floor and the conversation in the overhanging galleries. The gavel with which the Speaker called the House to or-der was presented to him by J. C. Groner, sheriff of Knox County, Tennessee. The gavel is made of wood of an apple tree which grew beside the log house in which Farragut was born. This house stood at Lowe's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, six

miles below Knoxville.

In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order, the prayer of the English pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, was impressive. The Speaker then directed the Clerk to call the roll.

The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess and the credentials of the members-elect were read by the direction of the Speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them. They were F. M. Griffith (Dem.), successor to Judge Holman, of the Fourth successer to Judge Holman, of the Fourth Indiana District; H. S. Boutelle (Rep.), of Chicago, who succeeded Edward D. Cook, who died recently; James Norton (Dem.), of the Seventh South Carolina District, who succeeded John L. McLaurin, now a Senator; George P. Lawrence (Rep.), of the First Massachusetts District, who succeeded Ashley B. Wright, also now dead, and E. H. Driggs (Dem.), of the Third New York District, who succeeds Francis U. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of Postmaster of Brooklyn. There being nothing to do except await the reception of the President's message, the House then

took a recess until 1.20 p. m.
Upon reassembling the message was received and read. The reading took an hour and twenty minutes.
On motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole

and ordered printed. Mr. Lawrence (Rep. Mass.) then officially announced the deat of his predecessor, Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.) the death of Benator George. Out of respect to their memories, the House then, at 3.05 p. m., ad-

# Germany's Ultimatum.

Two German cruisers arrived at Port 'au Prince and presented an ultimatum to the authorities on shore, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demand an indemnity to Herr Lueders.

# President Returns to Canton.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, rallied sufficiently soon after noon Monday to recognize those about her bedside and take some peptoniods. The President left Washington for Canton, Ohio, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., on the day that Congress reassembled.

# Blg Storm in Italy.

Enormous damage has been done by storm which swept over Italy. Seventeen vessels were wrecked in the Bay of Naples and their crews were lost. Many wrecks are reported from the islands of Sardinia and Sicily.

# Prominent People.

Former President Clevelend has written the Texas Alumni Association that his son will be in the class of 1915 or 1916 at Prince

Sir William L. Drinkwater. who has resigned the position of Deemster of the Isle of Man, occupied the office for fifty

Lafcadio Hearn, who has lived many years in Japan, says that the grotesque pictures made by Japanese artists now seem

to him to be true. When Mark Twain was recently given a dinner by the Vienna Journalists' Club he made a speech half in German and half in English and kept his hearers laughing THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items. Senator Allen made a speech in the Senate in support of a resolution he introduced providing for a recognition of the independence of Cuba.

At the semi-annual meeting of the American University's Trustees in Wash-ington, it was shown that its assets now aggregate \$1,000,000.

Secretary Gage has submitted to the Department of State his report upon the action of the Treasury in suppressing fillbustering expeditions to Cuba In the Senate a bill was introduced to

prohibit pelagic sealing by people of the United States, and a similar bill was introduced in the House. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee

decided not to press consideration of the Hawaii Annexation treaty for a time, the votes necessary for ratification being lack-

Members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were unable to agree upon any measure for reform of the currency system.

In the House there was a sharp controversy between the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency Committees, the latter finally being sustained in its claim to jurisdiction over that portion of the President's message relating to the currency question.

A poll of the Senate by members of the Foreign Relations Committee failed to show the two-thirds required to ratify the Hawalian treaty.

The recent influx of Italian immigrants was caused, it is said, by reports of the adoption of restrictive measures by Con-Our Ambassador at Rome advise that a wholesale traffic in forged Ameri-can naturalization papers is being carried on in Italy.

Miss Christine Bradley, the daughter of Governor Bradley, has accepted the invita-tion of Secretary Long to christen the batleship Kentucky.

At the trial of Charles A, Bonai, at Bridge-port, Conn., on the charge of murdering George Marcus Nichols, of Daniels Farms, his accomplice, David A. Weeks, turned State's evidence, and confessed that in addition to this crime they committed sev-eral other crimes elsewhere in Connecticut, in New York State, and Northeastern Penn-

Saul Jacobs has been arrested in Cleve-land, Ohio, and will be taken to New York City to plead to an indictment found against him, charging him with being implicated in a gold-dust swindle by which Max Bernstein was induced to part with nearly \$13,-000 for brass filings worth \$6.70.

Russell Harring, a young man of Shel-burne, N. Y., became despondent because of the appearance of a cancer on his face and committed suicide by hanging himself, Kansas is suffering from a water famine. Many towns are without water. The pro-

onged drought has become a serious matter. Streams from which the towns and cities get their supply are dry and the wells which afforded the people with water for domestic purposes have failed. In a dozen of the larger towns the railroads are hauling water and depositing it in tubs for the use of the people.

Ernest A. Hummel, a jeweler of St. Paul, Minn., has invented a device which sends pictures by telegraph.

Hundreds of rats attacked Robert Cook, a farmer in Fairview, Penn., who was im-prisoned in a narrow space, and swarmed upon him till he fell senseless. His sight was destroyed while he lay unconscious.

December wheat sold at \$1.01 in Chicago, and hung within a fraction of \$1 all day, with little trading doing. It is expected to go to \$1.15 or \$2.

Claus Spreckles has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Monterey County, California, a large part of which he will use in growing sugar beets. The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River, Mass., voted to reduce wages in all mills of the city.

At Williamstown, Mass., Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Professor J. H. Hewitt, of Williams College, was robbed by a highwayman within fifty rods of her home. A roughlydressed man sprang out from the bushes threw her to the ground, seized her hand satchel and made off with it. She was bruised and breathless, but not otherwise

Chief Justice Conway, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, died in Cheyenne, Wyom-ing. He had been ill for three weeks and confined to his home with an attack of the grip. He was elected in 1890.

Simon McDonald, a New York policeman, formerly a trainer of trotting horses, was illed in a runaway in Central Park.

Adam Uber killed Hans Anderson at Gard-nerville, Nev. The crime was a particu-larly cold-blooded one, and the murderer was taken to Genoa for safety. Twenty-five armed men, all masked, rode into enoa, and captured him. He was stripped and strung up to a tree. Then the mob fired a volley into his body and rode away. The case of Sarah Ann Angell against

the estate of Jay Gould was declared against her in New York City, after Mrs. Margaret E. Coady had testified against Mrs. Angell, whom she formerly repre-sented. Helen and Frank Gould were in

The Republican politicians of New Jersey are in a flutter over the succession to Gov-ernor Griggs, who has accepted the posi-tion of Attorney-General in the President's Cabinet. Foster M. Voorhees is apparently the leading candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, which office carries with it the right of succession to the Governorship.

The employes and officials of the Cen-tral-Hudson Railroad who testified before the State Railroad Commissioners at Albany, N.Y., advanced the theory that the wreck at Garrison's on October 24 was caused by obstructions placed on the track.

The will of George A. Brandreth, the pill manufacturer, was filed at White Plains, N. Y. He was thought to be a millionaire, but left an estate valued at Three persons were killed outright in a

collision of trolley cars going at full speed on the Detroit and Oakland electric road. Superintendent John Savage of the road was one of the victims. The proposed combination of the wire wire-nail and steel-rod interests has al-

most been perfected; it is said that the con-irol of the pool will be in the hands of J. P. Morgan and his associates, of New York City. Martin Thorn, the murderer of William

Guldensuppe, was taken from the Queens County Jail, Long Island City, to the State Prison at Sing Sing, and placed in the Jeath house. The convicted man seems to have retained no desire for notoriety, and glimpse of him. Providence, R. I., is afflicted with many

burglaries, in consequence of criminals having been driven from Boston by rigorous police measures. George R. Blodgett, who was shot by a

burglar at his home, in Schenectady, N. Y. died the next afternoon.

# Foreign.

Berlin advices of the affair at Port au Prince, Hayti, say the German cruiser Stein cleared for action before the indemnity was

Emperor Francis Joseph will prolong the status quo between Austria and Hungary by imperial decree.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, visited Prince Bismarck at Freidrichsruh, before his de-parture for Kiel to take command of the second squadron destined for Chinese The French and English Governments

have reached an agreement as to the Upper Nile territory in Africa: the French expe-dition in the Lago Hinterland fought five engagements with the natives before occupying Nikki. President Sam, of Hayti, issued a procla-

mation saying that the submission to Ger-man demands was due to the failure to recertain moral support he had ex-

The greatest labor struggle of the tury is about to take place in Great Brit-

A committee of Americans waited on Consul General Lee in Havana and asked him to make a request of the United States that warships be sent to Cuba, as there is fear of an outbreak against Americans.

# A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to Become Attorney-General.

HE WILL SUCCEED M'KENNA.

Official Announcement of the Coming Change Made by President McKinley-The Appointee Will Take Office When McKenna Enters the Supreme Court-· To Resign as Governor on January 11.

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- It was officially announced at the White House on the return of the President to Washington from Canton that Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, has accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Stephen J. Field. Governor Griggs announced soon afterward at his home in Paterson, N. J. that he had received and accepted the office of Attorney-General.



GOVERNOR J. W. GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY. (He will in January succeed Joseph Mc-Kenna as Attorney-General of the United States.)

As to his resignation of the Governorship, Mr. Griggs said it would not be tendered until the convening of the New Jersey Legislature on January 11 next. This action is made possible by the fact that the office of Attorney-General will probably not be recent hefore that time as in due course. vacant before that time, as in due course Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will necessitate delay. In that event none of necessitate delay. In that event none of the complications incident to the imme-diate resignation can happen, and the pro-visions of the Constitution making the President of the Senate acting Governor

would be carried out.

When asked who he thought would be when asked who he thought would be the presiding officer of the incoming Senate, Mr. Griggs remarked that, from reports published Senator Foster M. Voorhees, of Union County, seemed to have promises for the majority of votes.

John William Griggs was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on July 10, 1849, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Robert Hamilstudent in the law office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton, and, in 1871, removed to Paterson, where he resumed the study of law in the office of Socrates Tuttle. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Four years later he was elected to the House of Assembly from Passaic County. In 1877 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, but the following year he was defeated. For several years he devoted himself to building up his private practice. In 1882 he was elected State Senator, being reelected in 1884, and again two years later. In the Senate of 1886 he was elected to the Presidency.

Presidency.
In 1895 Mr. Griggs was elected Governor over Alexander T. McGill by a pluralty of 26,900 votes, being the first Republican Governor elected in New Jersey in twenty-

Governor Griggs is a keen lover of athletics, and is especially fond of sport with rod and gun. He is, besides, a good golf player, being a member of the Paterson Golf Club. At indoor amusements he is as proficient as in outdoor. He has for years played on the great tage. five years. played on the crack team of the Paterson Chess Club, and taken part in numerous State whist tournaments. He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson and of the Union League Club of New York City. Governor Griggs is identified with several business institutions of Paterson, be-

ing President of the Paterson Nationa ank and also of the Paterson Safe Deposit Company. He is married and has six children- four daughters and two sons, one of whom is a student in Lafayette College.

# KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Murderer Wanted His Victim to

Support Him; She Refused. Louis Zuengler shot and killed his wife at Milwaukee, Wis., and then killed himself by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. Two years ago his first wife procured a divorce because he abused her. Soon after he tried to kill her, and achieved such notoriety that he changed his name to Albert Krueger, under which name he has been

living ever since. Last January he married a widow at Richfield, Wis., and soon after he demanded that she support him. Several weeks ago she refused to longer provide for him, and ordered him to leave the house. She began proceedings for divorce whereupon he got into her home one night and tried to kill her, but on her promise to

live with him he spared her.

He again entered her house while she was preparing breakfast, and without a word of warning shot her dead. He then drank carbolic acid and escaped, but two blocks from the house fell to the ground unable to proceed. The police found him and took him to the hospital, where he died at noon. He was fifty-one years old

#### and his victim was forty-five. Italian Cabinet Resigns.

In consequence of the amendment of the bill dealing with army promotions, General Pelioux, the Italian Minister of War, in-sisted upon withdrawing from the Ministry, whereupon the entire Cabinet decided to

# Pitiful End of an Old Man's Romance

Samuel J. Parkhill, eighty-four years old, a ticket chopper on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, shot himself because his girl bride of a fortnight refused to live with him in the same house with his children. She insisted upon a house of her own. She is twenty-four years old, and a ticket agent on the Kings County Road.

#### Emperor William and Dreyfus. Emperor William has declined the re-

quest of the family of Captain Dreyfus to express his belief in the latter's innocence.

There are 1,500,000 coal miners. London contains 150 piano factories. In Turkey policemen get three dollars a

Uncle Sam employs 6000 women in Wash ington. Chinese are not permitted to work in British Columbia mines.

Illinois coal miners have won nearly all points and resumed work. Chicago's 150,000 unionists talk of erect

ing a \$500,000 labor temple. One hundred women electrical instru ment makers will join the K. of L. in New

LYNCHED THE CONSTABLE. Crowd of Miners Released His Prisone

and Murdered the Officer. The dead body of James Murray. constable at Jenny Lind, a coal-mining town in Sebastian County, Arkansas, was found by the roadside. It was at first supposed that Murray had been murdered, but it has since

Murray had been murdered, but it has since been established that the officer was lynched by a mob of coal miners.

Constable Murray went to the Bonanza to arrest a miner, Grant McBroom, for whom he had a warrant. He captured McBroom without trouble and started with his prisoner for Jenny Lind about mid-night. This was the last seen of Murray alive.

alive.

The constable's body was found next morning. His hands were tied behind his back and his neck was black and blue, showing plainly the imprint of a rope. Blood cozed from a dozen builet wounds in the body. The Coroner bearing was torn into cheeds. the body and his clothing was torn into shreds. The Coroner began an investigation, and it has been fully developed that he was waylaid by a mob of McBroom's friends composed of miners determined upon rescuing the prisoner and that Murray was lynched, the body cut down and placed by the roadside. McBroom was re-

#### HANGMAN'S NOOSE STAYED. Murderer Threw Down Bible and Lighted

Cigarette at the News.

Philip Hill, colored, who killed George Lawrence on April 27, was to have been hanged at Pittsburg, Penn., at noon, Wednesday. His lawyers raced to Harrisburg with new evidence, only to find that Governor Hastings was in Hot Springs. They hastened there, but the Governor refused to interfere. Then they hurrled back to Pittsburg and got a writ of error. The attorneys for the Sheriff advised that the writ operated as a star.

the writ operated as a stay.
Word was taken to Hill fifteen minutes before he was to have been hanged. He was reading his Bible, but he threw it aside when told of the writ and lighted a cigarette. The District Attorney is censuring the Sheriff for not going on with the hang-

ing.
Hill's father begged money for his defense from coal miners. He did not get as much as he wanted and decided to try to increase it by playing poker. He lost all. The money Hill's lawyers are using now was raised by his mother.

### A MILLION ON HIS LIFE. George W. Vanderbilt Takes Out the

Largest Policy Ever Written. The largest life insurance policy ever issued by any company in the world was issued to George W. Vanderbilt a few days ago in New York City. The policy is in

the straight life, twenty-year class, and amounts to \$1,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt is to pay an annual premium of \$35,000. Until a few years ago a policy for \$100,-000 was considered the maximum amount any company would write upon the life of an individual. In the last year or two this sum has been, in a few cases, doubled on the lives of healthy men whose financial ability enabled them to pay the necessary premiums. But never before has the amount of a single policy reached anything like the sum carried on the life of Mr. Van-

Mr. Vanderbilt immediately sailed for Europe with a voucher for his good health and the prospects of a long life that it would be impossible to gainsay.

# NEW CURE FOR SPRAINS.

Injured Member Baked at a Temperature of 300 Degrees. E. B. Hinman, a sophomore in the University of California, has had his leg baked in an oven at a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit to cure a sprain. This is eighty-Fahrenneit to cure a sprain. This is eightyeight degrees higher than the temperature
of boiling water, and twice the heat at
which meat is ordinarily roasted for the
table. The sprain disappeared with wonderful rapidity. The injured linb was
treated in a specially prepared apparatus
consisting of a copper cylinder resting on
iron supports with a gas burner underneath.

neath. Hinman's leg was wrapped in absorbent cotton and placed in the cylinder, with non-conducting rubber bags closing the in-terior so that the heat could not escape. After three bakings the sprain was entirely

WIDOW'S UNIQUE SUIT.

Wants Damages From a Liquor Dealer Because of Her Husband's Death. In Macon County, Missouri, is a woman

who believes in doing a thing thoroughly when she does it at all. She is Mrs. J. K. Truitt, and about a year ago her husband was killed by a railroad train while drunk. Some time before she had notified the only saloonkeeper in the vicinity not to sell her husband liquor, and had a private detective watch him. The saloonkeeper paid no attention to her orders, and continued to sell Truitt liquor when he wanted it. The de-tective had counted 214 drinks when Truitt suit against the saloonkeeper, asking damages for each instance in which her injunction was violated making the saloonkeeper. was killed, and now the widow has brought was violated, making the neat little sum of \$107,000 in all.

### GOT \$200 AND WAS HANGED. Execution of the Instrument of Vengeand

of Some Tennessee Miners. At Clinton, Anderson County, Tenn

Mynatt Leach, was hanged for the murder of J. D. Heck on February 17 last. Leach made a confession. He said that he and four other men drew straws to

decide who should do the killing, and the lot fell to him. Each of the others then put up \$50 to pay him for the crime. All five men were miners, and Heck was All five men were miners, and field was superintendent of the mine. They decided to kill him because he took the part of a miner named Morgan who killed a bank boss. The miners thought that Morgan ought to be punished and had Heck murdered for his interference.

# Rapid Rail Laying.

During the past three months the Mainter nance of Way Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been very busy laying the new eighty-five pound steel ordered last summer by the Beceivers. Eight thousand tons have been put in the east-bound track on the third and sec-ond divisions, and but four miles re-main to be laid on the latter division. On the Parkersburg branch 3000 tons have been placed in the track. There are still about 26,000 tons of rail to be delivered and it will be laid as rapidly as possible. With continued good weather Chief Engineer Manning expects to lay rails all the win-ter. The track was baliasted and new ties put in during the summer, so that the work progresses very rapidly.

# Pardons a Fist Fighter.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has great respect for a man who settles personal difficulties with his fists. He granted a pardon to Sylvester Johnson, of Nelson County, who had been sent to jail for fighting. Governor Bradley wrote this indorse-ment on the papers: "The prisoner was convicted of the offense of fist fighting—so unusual a manner of fighting in this State that the prisoner should be pardoned."

#### Killed in the Prize Ring. Walter Croot, of England, died in London of a blow received in the bantam-weight championship fight with Barry, of Chicago

Cycling Notes. Paris leads the cities of the world in eveling. Nowadays special too clips are made for women riders. Rudyard Kipling agrees that touring is

the backbone of cycling. He devotes much of his spare time to rambling about Dorset-Bourillon, the French professional stated to have won \$10,000 in prizes this season. He has defeated all the noted short distance men.

A wheel with an adjustable sprocket that can be changed from 106 to the lowest gear possible to make a wheel move is the latest product of a Worcester (Mass.) man's

# GERMANS HUMBLE HAYTI

She Salutes the Flag, Receives the Minister and Pays Indemnity.

TERMS OF THE ULTIMATUM.

Black Republic's Humiliation Complete-During the Salute Ceremony a Haytian Band Played the German Anthem-American Minister Withdrew From Conference. Declaring Terms Too Severe

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti (By Cable) .- The trouble between Germany and Hayti appears to be settled. The Haytian Government has saluted the German flag and the foreigners who had sought refuge on board ships in this harbor have returned to their homes. Count Schwerin, the German Minister, and the Countess debarked, escorted by the officers of the Charlotte.

The ultimatum, whose terms were ac cepted in full, imposed the following conditions: An indemnity of \$80,000 to Herr Lueders, the return of Herr Lueders to Hayti under the guarantee of the Govern-ment, an official expression to the German Government of the regret of the Haytian Government and the reception of Count Schwerin by President Tiresias Simon Sam. Had the ultimatum not been complied with the bombardment would have begun at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There were in the roadstead two German steamers, a French steamer, the German frigates Char-lotte and Stein and the French cruiser Ad-

French steamer, the German frigates Charlotte and Stein and the French cruiser Admiral Rigauit de Genouilly.

The first part of the settlement took place at 6 o'clock p. m., when the Haytian fleet formaily saluted the German flag from the flagship of the fleet of Hayti, the Crete-a-Pierrot, a small vessel of 940 tons, armed with a few guns of light calibre. The rest of the Haytian fleet consists of a dispatch boat, the Capois la Mort, and two badiy armed and generally decrepit small craft, the Toussaint L'Ouverture and the Dessalines, of 1200 tons.

Admiral Klick, the Haytian Commander, had charge of the formal salute of the German flag, and while the flag of the republic was being dipped on board the Crete-a-Pierrotto the standard of Germany the band of the Haytian navy played the German National anthem and the Haytian flagship fired twenty-one guns, which were answered by the German flagship, the Charlotte, which is used as a schoolship.

The second part of the settlement of the trouble took place next morning, when Count von Schwerin, the German Minister to Hayti, was received formally and solembly when the Haytian of flagship. The Haytian of flagship the the Haytian of German Minister to Hayti, was received formally and solembly when Haytian of flagship. The Haytian of flagship the the Haytian of flagship the the Haytian of flagship.

to Hayti, was received formally and sol-emnly by the Haytian officials. The Haytians, it is further understood, also have tians, it is further understood, also have assured the German authorities that summary justice will be meted out promptly to those of the officials of Hayti who caused the estrangement between the republic and Germany.

Germany.

Routine business has been resumed and the Government has taken every precaution possible to maintain order. Naturally there is a strong feeling of resentment against the Government of Hayti on account of the humiliation inflicted upon the country by Germany; but it is not thought that anything more serious than a ministerial crisis will result.

The entire diplomatic corps, with the exception of the United Etates Minister, Mr. Powell, had requested Hayti to comply.

# Powell, had requested Hayti to comply. Minister Powell regarded the terms as too humilating to Hayti, and withdrew from the conference.

TREASURY AFFAIRS. Secretary Gage's Report Estimates a De-

ficit of \$28,000,000. Secretary of the Treasury Gage in his annual report just sent to Congress says that the Dingly tariff act "has not been in force long enough to determine fully its merits, but it is confidently believed that when in full operation it will afford ample revenue for the ordinary needs of the Government."

In his estimates for the fiscal year 1898 he places the total revenue at \$441,000,000, and expenditures at \$469,000,000, a deficit of \$28,000,000.

of \$28,000,000.

For 1899 the revenues are estimated at \$492,000,000, and appropriations at \$504,-000,000, a deficit of \$21,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last the receipts were \$430,000,000, and expenses \$448,000,000, a deficit of \$18,000,000. Secretary Gage recommends the estab-lishment of an issue and redemption division, in which the greenbacks should be deposited, to be paid out only in exchange gold; also that provision be made the issue of refunding bonds; also that the National Banking act be amended so as to cure among other things a larger issue

#### CHINA WILL BUY PEACE. Germans March Inland and Drive the

of bank notes.

Chinese From Their Forts. China is willing to pay 1,000,000 taels indemnity to Germany in satisfaction of all claims, including the cost of the occupation of Kiao Chou Bay, which place she will temporarily assign for the use of the German navy.

The Government will also grant conces

sions for railroads and mines in the Prov-ince of Shantung, degrade the Governor of the Province and execute the murderers of the two German missionaries, but will never consent to her remaining in possesnever consent to her remaining in possession of the selzed territory.

Captain Becker, of the German inavy, with 210 men, occupied the villages surrounding Kiao Chou Bay. He then marched to the city of Kiao Chou, fifteen miles inland. The Chinese forts fired on the Germans, who replied, killing three men. The garrison then fled in disorder.

The Chinese General was captured, but was afterward released. Several of the was afterward released. Several of the sailors were injured by stones that were thrown by inhabitants of the villages. The

### head men of the villages were punished being beaten with bamboos at Captain Becker's orders.

On the Gallows Fifteen Mindtes. Herman Paul Schultz was hanged for the murder of his wife in the Milford jail at Milford, Penn., by Sheriff Charles I. Courtright in the presence of about one hundred witnesses. Schultz was nervy to the last. He died protesting his innocence. He was pronounced dead in fifteen minutes, his neck being broken. He was very pious, and read his German Bible in his last hours.

Senator Money Sworn In. Senator Money, of Mississippi, was sworn in at Washington, to succeed the late Senator George, after a controversy over his

Murderer Executed by Electricity.

In the execution chamber of the prison

in Auburn, N. Y., Charles Burgess was suc-

#### cessfully electrocuted. Burgess was a farm hand employed by Charles V. Whitlock, in North Victory. He cut off Whitlock's head in September, 1896, and then attempted to assault Mrs. Whitlock. She escaped, how-

ever, and gave the alarm. Minor Mention. It is told of two men of Brewer, Me., that one of them ate a bushel of peaches and

the other ten pounds of grapes at one sit-

Three hundred and fifty million messages were sent through the telephones of the United Kingdom in 1896. The new Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fong, will establish a Chinese free school

in San Francisco. Teachers will be brought Charles L. Hofmann, a restaurateur, of Rutherford, N. J., found twenty-two pearls in an oyster while filling an order for two "half shells."

One of the stray shots of some careless Maine hunters knocked the pipe from the mouth of a man who was driving with his wife near Biddeford. Bishop Leighton Coleman, of Wilmington, Del., is making a flag which he seeks to have adopted by the Episcopal Church of America as its emblem.

"Let us consider one another." We would better receive the full meaning of the appeal should we use the similar, familiar and expressive word "considerate"—"Let us be considerate of one another."

Among the potential agencies of the world are these which are directly ad-

world are those which are directly ad-

world are those which are directly addressed in the text and those akin to them in spirit and purpose—organizations which seek to promote human welfare, whether they be called churches, charities or by whatever name else. In all of these there are possibilities of difference and division which will defeat or retard their usefulness and value. If we would know how these possibilities may be met and overthese possibilities may be met and over-come we need but conceive of one of these instrumentalities for good in which each member is "considerate" of every other. Then we should see the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the weak not stumbled with the larger liberty of the strong; the rich sympathizing with the manifold trials of the poor; the poor considerate of the crowding cares and calls of the rich and zealous that both may be poorer in spirit and richer in the graces of character. We should see the old mindful of the enthusiasm of their own youth and, remembering its errors, gently guiding and tempering—not frowning upon and rebuking—the ardor of the younger; the young would be seen sitting at the feet of the old to learn and rising from them to do, not rejecting the counsels of the hoary head as fossil theories of a buried generation but acknowledging that "days should

tion, but acknowledging that "days should speak and the multitude of years teach wisdom." If with increase of age infirmity had come, its very decreptude would be honored as the wound of an earlier war-fare. Parents would be then not forgetful

bearance and extenuation.

Had any "fallen," all would think how adapted was the temptation to the weakness it conquered, and how improbable, if thus beset, that any would have remained steadfast. Repentance before God would give the offence to oblivion in the sight of many new to kindle a deserger symmetry for men, save to kindle a deeper sympathy for the frality that had yielded. There would be the constant summoning of that charity which "seeketh not her own, thinketh uo evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

not be overlooked that Some hearts there are so perilously fash-

If reproof seemed duty, the fact would

God's touch alone hath tenderness enough To waken, and not break, the thrilling strings.

"Let us be considerate of one another!" How benignant a law this for social intercourse! How happy would be the community in which it reigned! We learn very early in this life that the secret of peaceful and pleasant living is a generous recognition. and pleasant living is a generous recogni-tion of the differences between us and others and a full allowance of the right to differ. In different ages and climes different definitions have obtained as to what constitutes "refinement." There is one element in which all ages and climes agree!

A true good breeding is that which is considerate of the feelings of others, of whatever class or condition.

Why is it that sometimes even the sacred circle of home is darkened with the cloud of painful differences, but that some with-in it lack thoughtfulness of the feelings and even the Tailings of others? Rigid in their own ways, they are intolerant of the different ways of others. Why is it that in the same circles of society variances but that in some thoughless moment a word, look or act has wounded the sensi-bilities of another, or even slighted his prejudices, and when regret came some retailatory word forbade acknowledg-

Employer and employed! Are they always to be at odds? Yes, until each "con-siders" the other and not himself alone. What is there which would banish from what is there which would panish from the intercourse and rivalries of business the personal antagonism which is often en-gendered, like tearing down the ghastly legend from the marts of trade, "Every man for himself," and writing there in-

The secret of true living: Love scarce is love that never knows The sweetness of forgiving! REV. CHARLES S. VEDDER, D. D. Pastor Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.

GOD AMONG ORCHARDS.

Stfil, still in mutual sufferance lies

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the Pomology of the Bible. TEXT: "The fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind."—Genesis 1., 2. Beginning with the Garden of Eden as the first spontaneous, magnificent orchard, and the expulsion from it of the first pair

continued:

continued:
This story of Eden is rejected by some as an improbability, if not an impossibility, but nothing on earth is easier for me to believe than the truth of this Edenic story, for I have seen the same thing in this year of our Lord 1897. I could call them by name if it were politic and righteous to do so, the men who have sacrificed a paradise on earth and a paradise in heaven for one sin. Their house went. Their library went. Their good name went. Their field of usefulness went. Their health went. of usefulness went. Their health went. Their immortal soul went. My friends! there is just one sin that will turn you out of paradise if you do not quit it. You know what it is and God knows, and you had better drop the hand and arm lifted toward that bending bough before you pluck your own ruin. When Adam stood on tiptoe and took in his right hand that one round nearly or apprication. one round peach, or apricot, or apple, Satan reached up and pulled down the round, beautiful world of our present residence. Overworked artist, overwrought

dence. Overworked artist, overwrought merchant, ambitious politician, avaricious speculator, better take that warning from Adam's orchard and stop before you put out for that one thing more.

But I turn from Adam's orchard to Solonon's orchard. With his own hand he writes: "I made me gardens and orchards." Not depending on the natural fall of rain, he irrigated those orchards. Pieces of the he irrigated those orchards. Pieces of the aqueduct that watered those gardens I have ieen, and the reservoirs are as perfect as when thousands of years ago, the mason's irowel smoothed the mortar overtheir gray surface. No orchard of olden or modern time, probably, ever had its thirst so well maked. The largest of these reservoirs is 82 feet long, 207 feet wide, and fifty feet leep. These reservoirs Solomon refers to when he says: "I made me pools of water, to water therewith the wood that bringeth both trees." Selomon wade to ride out to orth trees." Solomon used to ride out to that orchard before breakfast. It gave that orchard before breakfast. It gave him an appetite and something to think about all the day. Josephus, the historian, represents him as going out

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

"The Golden Bule" is the Title of the Third of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons—Preached by Rev. Charles S. Vedder, of Charleston, S. C. Texr: "Let us consider one another."—
Hebrews x., M.

Here is the Golden Rule, expressed in the terms of familiar speech and practical action—the way in which the command to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us may be made effectually operative. Here is the sursum corda of all discontent with the inequality of human conditions; the proclamation of peace in all strife of human opinions; the solution of the problem of capital and labor; the condition, secretly sharing the sheaves of their barley harvest with each other to make up what each conceived that the other lacked of the elements of happiness, exemplified it. Sir Philip Sydney did no more when, wounded to the death, he gave the draught of water hardly obtained for his own consuming thirst to a stricken private soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine."

The words of the text were spoken by one of the great teachers of the world to those who had associated themselves for worship and work, and whom he would fain incite to the highest and purest and kindilest life, "Let us consider one another." We would better receive the full meaning of the appeal should we use the similar, familiar and expressive word "considerate"—"Let

gust as much as when story as as for the last gasp; when the temperature as for the last gasp; when the temperature is normal, as well as when it reached it. It may be a bold thing to say, but it, that if all the people, without respect belief or character, at death passed it everlasting happiness, radigion for world is such a luxury that no many woman could afford to do without it, dear old book opened with adam's orein and closes with St. John's orenard. John went into the orchard through stone gate, the black bussalt of the sale Patmos, to which he had been ari. That orchard which he saw was and in heaven. One person will sur in poing of heaven as all material and apprired and spiritual, and both are wrong. But is both material and apprired. While mo of the Bible account of heaven as we both material and apprired. While mo of the Bible account of heaven in the taken figurattively and spiritually. The

ence.

How much was literal and how much figurative, I cannot say, but fit, John at two rows of trees on each side of arise and it differed from other orchards in fact that the trees bore twelve manner fruits. The learned translaters of our mon Bible say it means twelve stops kinds of fruits in one year. Albeit the says in means twelve stops of the skind of fruit in one year. Not ablate olde which is the more courselvant. cide which is the more scont tion, I adopt both. If it mean ferent kinds of fruit, it declares speak and the multitude of years teach wisdom." If with increase of age infirmity had come, its very decreptitude would be honored as the would of an earlier warfare. Parents would be then not forgetful that they were once children; children that duty to parents is duty to God and that they one day may need a parent's immunities. We should see the wise gentle to the ignorance of the ignorant and patient to instruct it; the unlearned, if need be, tolerant of the irritability of incessant thought and exacting study and eager to share the fruit of such toil, and all esteeming it more blessed to give than to receive forbearance and extennation.

Had any "fallen," all would think how adapted was the temptation to the weakness it conquered, and how improbable, if the victories of the 1sand who says joy over the repentant sinners. Joy of counting our own rescue; joy of embroold friends; joy at recognition of patria apostles, evangelists and martyrs be ringing harmonies; joy of reamiting he friendship; joy at the explanation of dential mysteries; joy at walking the by vards of gold; joy at looking at sails with emerald, and blue with sapphire orimson with jasper, and affash with thyst, entered through swinging of their posts, the hinges and their base sidence, no reaction, no terminus at felloity. felicity.

While there is enough of the pos

of fruits, and yielding their fruit month; and the leaves of the trees "the healing of the nations; and shall be no more curse, but the th shall be no more curre, but the surene God and the Lamb shall be in it; and it servants shall serve Him; and they are see His face, and His name shall be their foreheads; and there shall be n night there; and they need no candi-neither light of the sun, for the Lor God giveth them light; and they the reign for ever and ever." But just think; a place so brilliant that the noonday is shall be removed from the manife of the a place so brilliant that the moonday as shall be removed from the manife of the sky because it is too feeble a taper! Yet moof all am I impressed with the fact that am not yet fit for that place, nor, yo either. By the reconstructing and assattifying grace of Christ we need to made all over. And let us be getting on passports ready if we want to get in that country. An earthly passport is personal matter, telling our height, on girth, the color of our hair, our feature our complexion, and our are. I danged gure, the color of our hair, our features our complexion, and our age. I cannot get into a foreign port on your pasport, nor can you get in on mine. Each one of us for himself needs a divine signature, written by the wounded hand of the Son' of God, to get into the heaven's combined. written by the wounded hand of the Sou of God, to get into the heavenly orehard, under the laden branches of which, in God's good time, we'may meet the adam of the first orehard, and the Solomon of the second orehard, and the Solomon of the second orehard, and the St. John of the last orehard, to sit down under the trey of which the church in the Book of Canticles speaks when it says: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my Beloved among the sons. I sat down under His shadow with great delight and His fruit was sweet to my taste;" and there it may be found that to-day we learned the danger of hankering after one thing more, and that religion is a luxury, and that there is a divine antidote for all poisons, and that we had created in us an appetite for heaven, and that it was a wholesome and saving thing for us to have discoursed stead the kindly motto, "Let us be con-siderate of one another?" and saving thing for us to have discour on the pomology of the Bible, or God among the orchards.

# NO BICYCLE FOR A QUEEN. The Dutch Privy Council Declines to Let

because they tasted of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, Dr. Talmage withelmina Ride.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that while Queen Withelmina of Holland was with her mother recently in Vienna she became passionately fond of bloycling, and brought home a splendld machine.

She enjoyed the sport for a time in the royal garden, and then her mother was seized with harrowing scruples as to whether it was in accordance with propriety for the Queen to ride a wheel. She submitted her doubts to the Queen, who laughed at the idea and declined to relinquish her wheel.

The matter was therefore referred to the Privy Council, which was specially sum-

Wilhelmina Ride.

Privy Council, which was specially sum-moned to consider it. The Council deliberated the question very carefully and ex-haustively, and finally concluded that such

recreation was incompatible with the dignity of the throne.

It also based its objection to the Queen's riding on the risk she ran of being injured. The Council concluded to implore her Gracious Majesty not to expose her pre-cious life to this danger. The Queen pouted, but obeyed, and accepted a gift of

Shetland pony, on which she sought so-

### Ice Sleds to Carry Food to Alaska. George Roberts, an inventor in Tacoma,

Wash., is building ice sleds by means of which he expects to carry food over the Chilkoot Pass and relieve the suffering in Dawson this winter. Thomas Magee, of San Francisco, told in Seattle the story of his journey from Dawson City to Chilkat. He was forty-two days on the way and suffered many hardships.

# Trolley Slaughter of Egyptians.

It is said that the electric railroads at Cairo, Egypt, are beating those of Brookiya in the record of numbers of people killed. The Egyptian roads have been running a little over a year, and 140 people were killed or injured by their cars during the early in the first twelve months.